



# City of Louisburg

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## **2014 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**

Note: Data contained in this report is from the 2013 calendar year.

4/2/2014

**Our goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.**

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The City of Louisburg Water Department and the Marais des Cygnes Public Utility Authority (MDCPUA) are pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires distribution of this report. It is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you everyday. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

**During 2013 the City of Louisburg and the MDCPUA had no violations of drinking water regulations.**



### WATER SYSTEM

The City of Louisburg currently purchases our drinking water from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Our water comes from surface water we purchase from MDCPUA Water Treatment Plant. The MDCPUA Water Plant is a public entity jointly owned by the cities of Paola and Louisburg, Kansas. Available storage is provided by 3 elevated tanks: a 750,000 gallon tank located at Harvest Drive and Wildcat Drive; a 250,000 gallon tank located at South Third Street and Metcalf Road; a 50,000 gallon tank located between South Second and South Third Street immediately west of Peoria Street. The MDCPUA transmission system includes a 1,100,000 gallon ground tank and two 750,000 gallon elevated tanks.

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### **Statement of Water Quality**

The City of Louisburg and MDCPUA strive to meet all Federal and State requirements through continuous monitoring and testing for water quality.

## Contacting Your Water Department

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If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rita Cassida, City Engineer, at City Hall, (913) 837-5371. The City of Louisburg wants you, our valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. The City conducts regularly scheduled Council meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month at 6:30 PM. If you would like to address the City Council concerning the quality of your water, you may attend any Council meeting.

### Persons with Special Needs or Immune Deficiencies

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Water Quality Monitoring

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**"WE ARE  
COMMITTED TO  
ENSURING THE  
QUALITY OF YOUR  
WATER"**

The City of Louisburg Water Department & MDCPUA Water Plant routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Table No. 1 and 2 shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. An assessment of our source water has been completed. For the results of the assessment, please contact City Hall or view on-line at: [www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html](http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html)

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

**\*Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

**\*Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or results from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

**\*Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

**\*Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring.

**\*Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of small amounts of these contaminants do not necessarily indicate a potential health risk.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 5 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

## Summary of Table No. 1 and 2

*During the 2013 calendar year, the City of Louisburg water system and the MDCPUA water system that we purchase water from had no violations of drinking water regulations.*

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Definitions

In Tables No. 1 and 2 you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

**Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Non-Detects (ND):** lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

**Parts per Million (ppm)** or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

**Parts per Billion (ppb)** or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

**Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L):** a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Millirems per Year (mrem/yr):** measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**Monitoring Period Average (MPA):** An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

**Running Annual Average (RAA):** an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

The tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2013 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1—December 31, 2013. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. ***The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.***

Testing Results for: City of Louisburg  
TABLE 1

| Microbiological   | Result | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|--------|-----|------|----------------|
| No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2013 |        |     |      |                |

| Disinfection Byproducts       | Monitoring Period | Your Highest RAA | Range (low/high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                            |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------|-----|------|---|
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 2013              | 14               | 50 - 55          | ppb  | 60  | 0    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs) | 2013              | 16               | 43 - 63          | ppb  | 80  | 0    | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Lead and Copper | Monitoring Period | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | Range (low/high) | Unit | AL  | Sites Over AL | Typical Source                  |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------|-----|---------------|---------------------------------|
| COPPER, FREE    | 2011 - 2013       | 0.022                       | 0.0076 - 0.023   | ppm  | 1.3 | 0             | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| LEAD            | 2011 - 2013       | 1.4                         | 1.2 - 18         | ppb  | 15  | 1             | Corrosion of household plumbing |

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

During the 2013 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2013 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Water System                          | Your Highest Value | Range (low/high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source  |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------|-----|------|---|
| BARIUM                 | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 0.026              | 0.026            | ppm  | 2   | 2    | Discharge from metal refineries                               |
| CHROMIUM               | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 2                  | 2                | ppb  | 100 | 100  | Discharge from steel and pulp mills                           |
| FLUORIDE               | 7/22/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 0.76               | 0.47 - 0.76      | ppm  | 4   | 4    | Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth. |
| NITRATE                | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 0.87               | 0.53 - 0.87      | ppm  | 10  | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use                                    |
| SELENIUM               | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 1.1                | 1.1              | ppb  | 50  | 50   | Erosion of natural deposits                                   |

## Testing Results for: City of Louisburg

TABLE 1  
Continued

| Secondary Contaminants                  | Collection Date | Water System                          | Your Highest Value | Range (low/high) | Unit    | SMCL |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|------|
| ALKALINITY, TOTAL                       | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 44.4               | 44.4             | MG/L    | 300  |
| ALUMINUM                                | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 0.027              | 0.027            | MG/L    | 0.05 |
| CALCIUM                                 | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 29                 | 29               | MG/L    | 200  |
| CHLORIDE                                | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 42                 | 42               | MG/L    | 250  |
| CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM             | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 310                | 310              | UMHO/CM | 1500 |
| CORROSIVITY                             | 9/21/2009       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 0.28               | 0.28             | LANG    | 0    |
| HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 98                 | 98               | MG/L    | 400  |
| MAGNESIUM                               | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 6.3                | 6.3              | MG/L    | 150  |
| MANGANESE                               | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 0.0042             | 0.0042           | MG/L    | 0.05 |
| PH                                      | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 7.8                | 7.8              | PH      | 8.5  |
| POTASSIUM                               | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 2.9                | 2.9              | MG/L    | 100  |
| SILICA                                  | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 3.5                | 3.5              | MG/L    | 50   |
| SODIUM                                  | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 17                 | 17               | MG/L    | 100  |
| SULFATE                                 | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 27                 | 27               | MG/L    | 250  |
| TDS                                     | 5/13/2013       | Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth | 160                | 160              | MG/L    | 500  |

During the 2013 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

**Additional Required Health Effects Language:**

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

**Please Note:** Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

**Testing Results for: Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth**  
**TABLE 2**

| Microbiological   | Result | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|--------|-----|------|----------------|
| No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2013 |        |     |      |                |

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Your Highest Value | Range (low/high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source  |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|------|-----|------|---|
| BARIUM                 | 5/13/2013       | 0.026              | 0.026            | ppm  | 2   | 2    | Discharge from metal refineries                               |
| CHROMIUM               | 5/13/2013       | 2                  | 2                | ppb  | 100 | 100  | Discharge from steel and pulp mills                           |
| FLUORIDE               | 7/22/2013       | 0.76               | 0.47 - 0.76      | ppm  | 4   | 4    | Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth. |
| NITRATE                | 5/13/2013       | 0.87               | 0.53 - 0.87      | ppm  | 10  | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use                                    |
| SELENIUM               | 5/13/2013       | 1.1                | 1.1              | ppb  | 50  | 50   | Erosion of natural deposits                                   |

| Disinfection Byproducts       | Monitoring Period | Your Highest RAA | Range (low/high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                            |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------|-----|------|---|
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 2013              | 41               | 41               | ppb  | 60  | 0    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs) | 2013              | 66               | 66               | ppb  | 80  | 0    | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Lead and Copper   | Monitoring Period | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | Range (low/high) | Unit | AL | Sites Over AL | Typical Source |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------|----|---------------|----------------|
| No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2013 |                   |                             |                  |      |    |               |                |

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

| Total Organic Carbon<br>Lowest Month for Removal | Number of Samples | Actual Removal Ratio | Required Removal Ratio | Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11/1/2013 - 11/30/2013                           | 13                | 2.01                 | 1.0 RATIO              | 1.43                         |

| Radiological Contaminants     | Collection Date | Your Highest Value | Range (low/high) | Unit  | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source              |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|-----|------|-----------------------------|
| COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228) | 7/13/2010       | 1.6                | 1.6              | pCi/L | 5   | 0    | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Secondary Contaminants      | Collection Date | Your Highest Value | Range (low/high) | Unit    | SMCL |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|------|
| ALKALINITY, TOTAL           | 3/6/2013        | 224                | 44.4 - 224       | MG/L    | 300  |
| ALUMINUM                    | 5/13/2013       | 0.027              | 0.027            | MG/L    | 0.05 |
| CALCIUM                     | 5/13/2013       | 29                 | 29               | MG/L    | 200  |
| CHLORIDE                    | 5/13/2013       | 42                 | 42               | MG/L    | 250  |
| CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM | 5/13/2013       | 310                | 310              | UMHO/CM | 1500 |
| CORROSIVITY                 | 9/21/2009       | 0.28               | 0.28             | LANG    | 0    |
| HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)  | 5/13/2013       | 98                 | 98               | MG/L    | 400  |
| MAGNESIUM                   | 5/13/2013       | 6.3                | 6.3              | MG/L    | 150  |
| MANGANESE                   | 5/13/2013       | 0.0042             | 0.0042           | MG/L    | 0.05 |
| PH                          | 5/13/2013       | 7.8                | 3.1 - 7.8        | PH      | 8.5  |
| POTASSIUM                   | 5/13/2013       | 2.9                | 2.9              | MG/L    | 100  |
| SILICA                      | 5/13/2013       | 3.5                | 3.5              | MG/L    | 50   |
| SODIUM                      | 5/13/2013       | 17                 | 17               | MG/L    | 100  |
| SULFATE                     | 5/13/2013       | 27                 | 27               | MG/L    | 250  |
| TDS                         | 5/13/2013       | 160                | 160              | MG/L    | 500  |

Testing Results for: Marais Des Cygnes Public Utility Auth

TABLE 2  
Continued

During the 2013 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.**